

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
EASTERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK

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ZSA ZSA JEWELS, INC.

Plaintiff,

v.

BMW OF NORTH AMERICA, LLC;
BRIDGESTONE AMERICAS TIRE
OPERATIONS, LLC;
MORRIS COUNTY AUTO SALES, INC.
A/K/A BMW OF MORRISTOWN; and
OPEN ROAD OF EDISON, INC.
A/K/A OPEN ROAD BMW,

Defendants.

COMPLAINT

JURY TRIAL DEMANDED

INTRODUCTION

1. Plaintiff Zsa Zsa Jewels, Inc. ("Zsa Zsa Jewels") brings this action pursuant to various theories of product liability law, common-law negligence, and the Magnuson-Moss Warranty Act, 15 U.S.C. § 2301, *et seq.*, seeking to recover for the destruction of 95% of its inventory and related losses incurred when the vehicle that was transporting the company's property suddenly caught fire.

2. The vehicle in question was a 2012 BMW X3 xDrive28i (the "BMW X3"), which was designed, manufactured, produced, marketed, sold, and/or distributed for sale or lease by Defendant BMW of North America LLC ("BMW N.A.") and Defendant Morris County Auto Sales, Inc. ("BMW of Morristown"). The BMW X3 was outfitted with "self-supporting run-flat tires" (the "SSRF Tires" or the "Tire(s)") as a standard feature, operating as a component of BMW N.A.'s "BMW Approved Run-Flat Tire System," which also included a tire pressure monitoring system ("TPMS"). Defendant Bridgestone Americas Tire Operations, LLC ("Bridgestone") designed, manufactured, distributed, and sold the SSRF Tires, which are among BMW N.A.'s "Approved Tires," marketed by BMW N.A. and BMW of Morristown as having been developed and tested in collaboration with Bridgestone.

3. The BMW X3 was leased to Meena Catalano, who is the president and sole owner of Plaintiff Zsa Zsa Jewels. Mrs. Catalano occasionally used the BMW X3 for her company, Zsa Zsa Jewels, which is in the business of designing, producing and selling hand-crafted jewelry.

4. Pursuant to the BMW Ultimate Service Warranty/BMW Maintenance Program, Meena Catalano regularly maintained and serviced the BMW X3 at Defendant

Open Road of Edison, Inc. operating, doing business as, or otherwise known as Open Road BMW ("Open Road BMW").

5. On November 6, 2013, Tiffany Sobers, an employee of Zsa Zsa Jewels, was transporting Zsa Zsa Jewels' merchandise to a trade show in Massachusetts, using the BMW X3. While traveling through Connecticut, the rear passenger-side (right-hand side) SSRF Tire auto-ignited without warning. Ms. Sobers had no warning that the BMW X3's Tire or any other component of the BMW Approved Run-Flat Tire System was failing, or that the SSRF Tire could auto-ignite. The resulting fire spread to the vehicle, destroying the BMW X3 and all of its contents, including Zsa Zsa Jewels' merchandise.

6. As alleged herein, the ignition of the rear passenger Tire, without warning and under ordinary driving conditions, was caused in whole or in part by:

- a. defects in the Tires, including, but not limited to, the Tires' increased vertical stiffness, which significantly decreased the durability of the Tires and made them more susceptible to catastrophic failures (i.e., bubbling, popping, or otherwise failing) from even small bumps on the road, and/or the generation of friction and heat, which could cause a compromised Tire to auto-ignite without warning;

- b. defects in the BMW Approved Run-Flat Tire System, including, but not limited to, its failure to alert Ms. Sobers that there was a problem with the rear passenger Tire; and/or
- c. the negligence of Open Road BMW, the company providing service and/or maintenance to the BMW X3, in failing to properly inspect, maintain, repair and/or replace the TPMS and/or the SSRF Tires, and/or failing to otherwise follow reasonable steps to ensure that the Tires and/or BMW Approved Run-Flat Tire System were properly serviced when the BMW X3 was in the service shop.

7. Each of the Defendants was aware of these defects / problems, yet continued to market, distribute, sell, lease, and / or service the BMW X3 Model and its BMW Approved Run-Flat Tire System.

PARTIES, JURISDICTION AND VENUE

8. The Plaintiff, Zsa Zsa Jewels, is a corporation organized and existing under the laws of the State of New York, with a principal place of business in New York, New York.

9. The Defendant, Bridgestone, is a Delaware limited liability company registered and authorized to do business in the State of New York and has its principal place of business in Nashville, Tennessee.

10. The Defendant, BMW N.A., is a Delaware limited liability company registered and authorized to do business in the State of New York and has its principal place of business in Woodcliff Lake, New Jersey.

11. The Defendant, BMW of Morristown, is a corporation organized under the laws of the State of New Jersey, operating, doing business as, and otherwise known as BMW of Morristown, and has its principal place of business in Morristown, New Jersey.

12. The Defendant, Open Road BMW, is a corporation organized under the laws of the State of New Jersey and has its principal place of business in Edison, New Jersey.

13. This court has jurisdiction over the instant action pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1331, for civil actions arising under the laws of the United States, because this Complaint is brought pursuant to a federal statute, Magnuson-Moss Warranty Act, 15 U.S.C. § 2301, *et seq.*, and the amount in controversy is \$50,000 or more, exclusive of interest and costs. This Court has supplemental jurisdiction over related state law

claims pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1367 since those claims are so related to other claims in this action that they form part of the same case or controversy.

14. This court also has jurisdiction over the instant action pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1332(a)(1) because the matter in controversy exceeds the sum or value of \$75,000, exclusive of interest and costs, and is between citizens of different states.

15. This court has personal jurisdiction over the Defendant Bridgestone because it is duly registered to do business in the state of New York, and upon information and belief, does business in New York, transacts business in New York, and/or contracts to supply goods and services in New York, including, but not limited to, engaging in the business of designing, manufacturing, producing, marketing, distributing, and warranting tires for sale and use on motor vehicles. Upon information and belief, Defendant Bridgestone solicits business in New York, maintains continuous and systemic business contacts with New York, obtains a substantial volume of business and revenue from transactions with New York customers, and employs and relies upon agents and representatives throughout the United States who maintain purposeful, continuous and systemic contacts with the state of New York. Upon information and belief, Defendant Bridgestone also purposefully directs its activities at

residents of New York, including advertising and entering into transactions with New York residents, and this litigation results from injuries that arise out of and relate to those activities.

16. This court has personal jurisdiction over the Defendant BMW N.A. because it is duly registered to do business in the state of New York, maintains a registered agent in New York, and upon information and belief, does business in New York, transacts business in New York, and/or contracts to supply goods and services in New York, including, but not limited to, engaging in the business of designing, manufacturing, producing, marketing, distributing, warrantying, leasing and selling motor vehicles, including the BMW X3. Upon information and belief, Defendant BMW N.A. solicits business in New York, maintains continuous and systemic business contacts with New York, obtains a substantial volume of business and revenue from transactions with New York customers, and employs and relies upon agents and representatives throughout the United States who maintain purposeful, continuous and systemic contacts with the state of New York. Upon information and belief, Defendant BMW N.A. also purposefully directs its activities at residents of New York, including advertising and entering into transactions with New York residents, and this litigation results from injuries that arise out of and relate to those activities.

17. This court has personal jurisdiction over the Defendant BMW of Morristown because, upon information and belief, it does business within the state of New York, transacts business in New York, and/or contracts to supply goods and services in New York, including, but not limited to, the leasing, marketing, distributing, warrantying, and selling of motor vehicles, including the BMW X3. Upon information and belief, BMW of Morristown solicits business in New York, maintains continuous and systemic business contacts with New York, and obtains a substantial volume of business and revenue from transactions with New York customers. Upon information and belief, Defendant BMW of Morristown also purposefully directs its activities at residents of New York, including advertising and entering into transactions with New York residents, and this litigation results from injuries that arise out of and relate to those activities.

18. This court has personal jurisdiction over the Defendant Open Road BMW because, upon information and belief, it does business within the state of New York, transacts business in New York, and/or contracts to supply goods and services in New York, including but not limited to, the servicing, marketing, distributing, warrantying, leasing, and selling of motor vehicles, including the 2012 production-year BMW X3 xDrive 28i. Upon information and belief, Open Road BMW solicits business in New

York, maintains continuous and systemic business contacts with New York, and obtains a substantial volume of business and revenue from transactions with New York customers. Upon information and belief, Defendant Open Road BMW also purposefully directs its activities at residents of New York, including advertising and entering into transactions with New York residents, and this litigation results from injuries that arise out of and relate to those activities.

19. Venue is proper in this Court pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1391(b)(1) because, for purposes of venue, all Defendants are “residents” of New York and one or more Defendants “reside” in this judicial district, within the meaning of 28 U.S.C. § 1391(c)(2).

ALLEGATIONS COMMON TO ALL COUNTS

The November 2013 Vehicle Fire

20. On or about December 6, 2011, Meena Catalano leased the BMW X3 from BMW of Morristown, an authorized BMW dealership.

21. The BMW X3 was designed, manufactured, produced, marketed and sold, or distributed for sale or lease by Defendant BMW N.A and Defendant BMW of Morristown.

22. The BMW X3 was outfitted by BMW N.A., Bridgestone, and/or BMW of Morristown with the SSRF Tires as a standard feature. Defendant Bridgestone designed, manufactured, distributed, and sold the SSRF Tires, which are among BMW N.A.'s "Approved Tires," marketed by BMW N.A. and BMW of Morristown as having been developed and tested in collaboration with Bridgestone.

23. The BMW X3 was leased by Meena Catalano primarily for personal use and for occasional use for her company, Zsa Zsa Jewels. The business often requires Meena Catalano, her husband Frank Catalano, and other officers, agents and/or employees of Zsa Zsa Jewels to travel throughout the United States and abroad. This includes travelling to large jewelry trade shows hosted in cities throughout the United States, at which Zsa Zsa Jewels' merchandise is showcased and displayed for both point-of-sale individual purchasers and large-scale purchase order sales by large retail re-sellers.

24. On the evening of November 6, 2013, Meena Catalano, Frank Catalano and their assistant, Tiffany Sobers, were preparing for Zsa Zsa Jewels' showcase and display at InterGem, the International Gem and Jewelry Show, hosted at the Royal Plaza Trade Center in Marlborough, Massachusetts, from November 8, 2013 to

November 10, 2013. Mr. and Mrs. Catalano packed Zsa Zsa Jewels' merchandise into several cases, and placed these cases securely in the passenger cabin of the BMW X3. The plan called for Ms. Sobers to drive the BMW X3 to Marlborough, Massachusetts that evening, transporting Zsa Zsa Jewels' merchandise which would be showcased, displayed and sold at InterGem.

25. Having left Zsa Zsa Jewels' headquarters in New York City, and on her way to InterGem, Ms. Sobers stopped to refuel the BMW X3 in Armonk, NY. At this time, the vehicle appeared to be in good working order – there were no warnings on the BMW X3's dashboard indicating that any of the Tires had low internal air pressure or were actively using their run-flat feature, nor were there any visual or other indications that the BMW X3 was damaged or malfunctioning.

26. Shortly after refueling in Armonk, NY and while driving on Interstate 84 in Connecticut, Ms. Sobers began to experience strong vibrations in the vehicle, which reverberated through the steering wheel and were accompanied by the vehicle's lack of responsiveness to driver-input from the steering wheel. Ms. Sobers immediately pulled over onto the shoulder and used the vehicle's internal communication system to contact BMW Emergency Roadside Assistance. After pulling onto the shoulder, Ms. Sobers

noticed that the "low coolant" warning had illuminated on the dashboard. No other warning indicators on the dashboard were lit.

27. While still on the phone with the BMW Emergency Roadside Assistance operator, Ms. Sobers began to smell smoke, and could see the flicker of flames rising from outside of the vehicle's rear passenger (right-hand) side. Fearing for her life, Ms. Sobers immediately evacuated the vehicle, leaving her personal belongings and Zsa Zsa Jewels' merchandise inside the vehicle, and dialed "911" from her mobile phone.

28. By the time the Connecticut State Police and Middlebury Fire Department had arrived, which according to the police report, was within minutes after receiving Ms. Sober's call, the BMW X3 was fully-engulfed in fire.

29. As a result of the fire, the BMW X3 and all of Zsa Zsa Jewels' merchandise inside of the BMW X3 were totally destroyed. Said merchandise included one-of-a-kind collections comprised of rare jewels. The collections of jewelry in the BMW X3 fire, which were to be exhibited at InterGem and comprised over 95% of the total merchandise inventory of Zsa Zsa Jewels, were destroyed and unsalvageable. This handcrafted jewelry represented thousands of irreplaceable hours of material

sourcing, designing, manufacturing, marketing and related work. The result of the fire and the destruction therefrom was a catastrophic loss to the Plaintiff.

The Cause / Origin of the Fire

30. The cause and origin of the fire was auto-ignition of the rear passenger-side (right-hand side) SSRF Tire, resulting from the friction and heat generated by the catastrophic failure of the SSRF Tire.

31. According to the marketing, advertising, and other representations of BMW N.A., Bridgestone and/or BMW of Morristown, the SSRF Tires, unlike conventional radial tires, were specifically designed to be driven even after the air is depleted from the tire to provide a driver sufficient time to travel to a repair shop or safe location after the tire has been punctured or damaged. The Operator's Manual for the BMW X3, for example, instructs drivers, *inter alia*:

- a. **"Tire Pressure Monitor TPM.** The tire inflation pressure is measured in the four mounted tires. The system notifies you if there is a significant loss of pressure in one or more tires."
- b. **"FTM Flat Tire Monitor.** The system does not measure actual inflation pressure in the tires. It detects a pressure loss in a tire by comparing the

rotational speeds of the individual wheels while moving. **In the event of a pressure loss, the diameter and therefore the rotational speed of the corresponding wheel change. This is detected and reported as a flat tire.**"

c. **"Actions in the event of a flat tire.** You can continue driving with a damaged tire at speeds up to 50mph/80km/h."

32. Bridgestone's website advertises and represents that a driver can continue driving on its run-flat tires even after a loss of some or all inflation pressure for 50 miles/80 kilometers at a speed of up to 50mph/80km/hr.

33. The SSRF Tires are described and advertised by BMW N.A., Bridgestone and/or BMW of Morristown as having been designed and manufactured with reinforced sidewalls, so that the tires can resist the effects of deflation, operating as a component of BMW N.A.'s "BMW Approved Run-Flat Tire System," which includes the SSRF Tires, "extended hump wheels" to secure the tire to the wheel in case of sudden pressure loss, and a tire pressure monitoring system ("TPMS"), each of which is a necessary component of vehicles which are equipped with SSRF Tires. Without such a TPMS

warning indicator for the driver, for example, a driver may not notice that a tire has lost air pressure.

34. The SSRF Tires were a standard feature on the BMW X3. BMW N.A., Bridgestone and/or BMW of Morristown marketed and promoted the Tires as providing drivers with "extended mobility" - the ability to continue driving when the Tire has been punctured or otherwise compromised. While a deflated run-flat tire cannot be driven on indefinitely, the Defendants represented that even after a flat, a driver may continue to drive on the Tires for 50 miles at 50 mph.

35. At all relevant times, Ms. Sobers was operating the BMW X3 under normal conditions, and using the Tires as they were intended to be used.

36. Despite this, the rear passenger tire auto-ignited from the additional heat and friction which was generated by the catastrophic failure of the right rear passenger SSRF Tire. Ms. Sobers had no warning that the BMW X3's Tire or any other component of the BMW Approved Run-Flat Tire System was failing or that the SSRF Tire could auto-ignite.

37. None of the Defendants has provided any warning that the BMW X3's SSRF Tires can auto-ignite due to the increased heat and friction generated in the

SSRF Tires, nor has any Defendant provided warnings that a failure of any or all of the BMW Approved Run-Flat Tire System creates the risk that the SSRF Tire will not work as represented or otherwise become dangerous and unstable.

38. The ignition of the rear passenger Tire, without warning and under ordinary driving conditions, was caused in whole or in part by one or more of the following:

- a. defects in the Tires, including, but not limited to, the Tires' increased vertical stiffness, which significantly decreased the durability of the Tires and made them more susceptible to catastrophic failures (i.e., bubbling, popping, or otherwise failing) from even small bumps on the road, and/or the generation of friction and heat, which could cause a compromised Tire to auto-ignite without warning;
- b. defects in the BMW Approved Run-Flat Tire System, including, but not limited to, its failure to alert Ms. Sobers that there was low tire pressure or that any tire was flat; and/or
- c. the negligence of Open Road BMW, the company providing service and/or maintenance to the BMW X3, in failing to properly inspect, maintain, repair

and/or replace the TPMS and/or the SSRF Tires, and/or failing to otherwise follow reasonable steps to ensure that the Tires and/or BMW Approved Run-Flat Tire System were properly serviced when the BMW X3 was in the service shop.

39. Each of the Defendants was aware of these defects / problems, yet continued to market, distribute, sell, lease, and / or service the BMW X3 and its BMW Approved Run-Flat Tire System.

40. The above-described dangerous defects / problems caused the BMW X3 and all of its contents to be completely engulfed in flames within tens of seconds of Ms. Sobers making an emergency stop on the shoulder of Interstate 84, resulting in catastrophic loss to Zsa Zsa Jewels.

Count One:
Strict Products Liability
(against Bridgestone)

41. Each of the allegations set forth in Paragraphs 1-40 are re-alleged and re-incorporated as if fully set forth herein.

42. Defendant Bridgestone was, at all relevant times, engaged in the business of designing, manufacturing, producing, marketing, distributing, and warrantying tires, including the SSRF Tires.

43. Bridgestone designed and/or manufactured the Tires in a defective manner. This resulted in serious and dangerous defects in the Tires, including, but not limited to, the fact that under normal operating conditions, the Tires were prone to deflate, pop or "bubble," and that the Tires may generate enough friction and heat to auto-ignite without warning.

44. The Tires were therefore in a defective and unreasonably dangerous condition, and could not be used without unreasonable risk of injury to the Plaintiff.

45. The Tires were expected to and did reach the Plaintiff without substantial change in the condition from which they were manufactured and sold.

46. At all relevant times, the Tires were used as they were intended to be used, under normal driving conditions, and the defects in the Tires could not have been discovered by consumers, including the Plaintiff through the exercise of reasonable care.

47. At the time that Bridgestone designed, manufactured, produced, marketed, distributed, and warrantied its Tires, Bridgestone knew or should have known that its product was defective and unreasonably dangerous.

48. Despite that knowledge, Bridgestone failed to adequately warn consumers, including the Plaintiff, at any time of the substantial risk that the Tires were dangerous, and instead continued to manufacture, produce, distribute, and market the defective Tires.

49. Despite marketing its SSRF Tires as providing extended mobility, Bridgestone has never disclosed the above-described dangerous defects in its Tires. Rather, Bridgestone misrepresented to the Plaintiff and the general public that the Tires were safe for use by the public.

50. As a direct and proximate result of the above-described conduct by Defendant Bridgestone, the rear passenger Tire caught fire without warning, resulting in the destruction of the BMW X3 and all of its contents, including the Plaintiff's merchandise.

51. Accordingly, Defendant Bridgestone is strictly liable for the substantial general and special damages suffered as a direct and proximate result of its conduct. Such damages include, but are not limited to:

- a. The loss of the value of the destroyed jewelry, including jewels and settings, which represented 95% of the inventory of Zsa Zsa Jewels;
- b. The loss of profits due to, *inter alia*, the inability to sell the merchandise which was destroyed;
- c. The loss of the ability to make and sell new products due to the destruction of settings and stones;
- d. The disruption of the development and sale of new jewelry product lines;
- e. The disruption of the ability to develop new business contacts due to disruption in cash flow from the loss of display items and inventory;
- f. The loss of jewelry stones and merchandise unique to the items made; and
- g. The loss of the opportunity to attend shows and to develop business because of the destruction of inventory.

52. Plaintiff also seeks punitive damages, on the basis that Defendant Bridgestone's conduct, including its continued manufacture, marketing and sale of the defective Tires despite knowledge of their dangerous propensities, manifested a conscious disregard of the rights of others, or conduct so reckless as to amount to such disregard.

Count Two:
Negligence
(against Bridgestone)

53. Each of the allegations set forth in Paragraphs 1-40, and 42-50 are re-alleged and re-incorporated as if fully set forth herein.

54. Defendant Bridgestone had a duty to use due and reasonable care for the safety and property of Plaintiff, in designing, manufacturing, testing, producing, marketing, and/or distributing its Tires.

55. Defendant Bridgestone breached its duty of due and reasonable care in that it negligently and carelessly designed, manufactured, produced, marketed, and/or distributed the Tires, and/or negligently failed to properly and adequately test the Tires prior to marketing, selling and/or distributing them, resulting in the Tires being unsafe and hazardous in that they could, *inter alia*, cause a fire without warning.

56. At the time Defendant Bridgestone designed, manufactured, tested, produced, marketed, and/or distributed the Tires, Bridgestone, in the exercise of reasonable care, knew or should have known of the unsafe and hazardous condition of its product.

57. Defendant Bridgestone knew or should have known that its negligent acts or omissions would cause severe damage to Plaintiff.

58. Despite that knowledge, Defendant Bridgestone failed to warn consumers, including the Plaintiff, at any time of the substantial risk of damage created by the Tires, or to take other action to eliminate the substantial dangers and hazards that Bridgestone had created.

59. As a direct and proximate result of Defendant Bridgestone's conduct, Plaintiff has suffered substantial general and special damages, including, but not limited to:

- a. The loss of the value of the destroyed jewelry, including jewels and settings, which represented 95% of the inventory of Zsa Zsa Jewels;

- b. The loss of profits due to, *inter alia*, the inability to sell the merchandise which was destroyed;
- c. The loss of the ability to make and sell new products due to the destruction of settings and stones;
- d. The disruption of the development and sale of new jewelry product lines;
- e. The disruption of the ability to develop new business contacts due to disruption in cash flow from the loss of display items and inventory;
- f. The loss of jewelry stones and merchandise unique to the items made; and
- g. The loss of the opportunity to attend shows and to develop business because of the destruction of inventory.

Count Three:
Breach of Express Warranty
under N.Y. U.C.C. Law § 1-101, et seq.
(against Bridgestone)

60. Each of the allegations set forth in Paragraphs 1-40, 42-50, and 54-58 are re-alleged and re-incorporated as if fully set forth herein.

61. Defendant Bridgestone made express warranties as to its SSRF Tires, including a limited warranty covering tires which become unusable for any reason within the manufacturer's control.

62. Meena Catalano leased the BMW X3 equipped with the Tires in reliance upon Defendant Bridgestone's warranties. It was reasonably expected that Zsa Zsa Jewels, Meena Catalano's business, would use or be affected by the BMW X3, equipped with the Tires as originally installed.

63. Bridgestone breached its express warranties in violation of the New York Uniform Commercial Code ("UCC"), N.Y. U.C.C. Law § 2-313, in that, *inter alia*, the Tires contained dangerous defects which Bridgestone was aware of or should have been aware of, yet failed to disclose such defects, and failed to address or rectify them.

64. These defects, including the susceptibility of the Tires to catastrophic failures, caused the rear right-hand side passenger Tire to ignite, without warning and under ordinary driving conditions, thereby destroying the BMW X3 and its valuable contents.

65. Despite the Plaintiffs' notice to Bridgestone that its Tires contained dangerous defects, Bridgestone has yet to honor its warranties.

66. As a result of Bridgestone's breach of its express warranties, the Plaintiff suffered substantial general and special damages, including, but not limited to:

- a. The loss of the value of the destroyed jewelry, including jewels and settings, which represented 95% of the inventory of Zsa Zsa Jewels;
- b. The loss of profits due to, *inter alia*, the inability to sell the merchandise which was destroyed;
- c. The loss of the ability to make and sell new products due to the destruction of settings and stones;
- d. The disruption of the development and sale of new jewelry product lines;
- e. The disruption of the ability to develop new business contacts due to disruption in cash flow from the loss of display items and inventory;
- f. The loss of jewelry stones and merchandise unique to the items made; and
- g. The loss of the opportunity to attend shows and to develop business because of the destruction of inventory.

Count Four:
Breach of Express Warranty under
Magnuson-Moss Warranty Act, 15 U.S.C. §§ 2301 et seq.
(against Bridgestone)

67. Each of the allegations set forth in Paragraphs 1-40, 42-50, 54-58 and 61-65 are re-alleged and re-incorporated as if fully set forth herein.

68. The Tires constitute a "consumer product" as that term is defined by 15 U.S.C. § 2301.

69. Plaintiff is a "consumer" as that term is defined by 15 U.S.C. § 2301.

70. Bridgestone is a "supplier" and "warrantor" as those terms are defined by 15 U.S.C. § 2301.

71. As described in the above-incorporated allegations, Bridgestone breached its express warranties, including, but not limited to, a limited warranty. Such warranties constitute "written warranties" as that term is defined by 15 U.S.C. § 2301.

72. By its above-described conduct, Bridgestone violated the Magnuson-Moss Warranty Act, 15 U.S.C. §§ 2301 et seq.

73. As a result of Bridgestone's breach of its express warranties, the Plaintiff suffered substantial general and special damages, including, but not limited to:

- a. The loss of the value of the destroyed jewelry, including jewels and settings, which represented 95% of the inventory of Zsa Zsa Jewels;
- b. The loss of profits due to, *inter alia*, the inability to sell the merchandise which was destroyed;
- c. The loss of the ability to make and sell new products due to the destruction of settings and stones;
- d. The disruption of the development and sale of new jewelry product lines;
- e. The disruption of the ability to develop new business contacts due to disruption in cash flow from the loss of display items and inventory;
- f. The loss of jewelry stones and merchandise unique to the items made; and
- g. The loss of the opportunity to attend shows and to develop business because of the destruction of inventory.

74. Plaintiff accordingly seeks damages, attorneys' fees and costs pursuant to 15 U.S.C. § 2310.

Count Five:
Breach of Implied Warranty
under N.Y. U.C.C. Law § 1-101, et seq.
(against Bridgestone)

75. Each of the allegations set forth in Paragraphs 1-40, 42-50, 54-58, 61-65, and 68-72 are re-alleged and re-incorporated as if fully set forth herein.

76. Defendant Bridgestone is a merchant with respect to automobile tires, including the SSRF Tires installed on the BMW X3.

77. It was reasonably expected that Zsa Zsa Jewels, Meena Catalano's business, would use or be affected by the BMW X3, equipped with the Tires as originally installed.

78. Bridgestone breached its implied warranties in violation of the New York Uniform Commercial code, N.Y. U.C.C. Law § 2-314, in that the SSRF Tires were not merchantable. The Tires were not merchantable in that, *inter alia*, they were not fit for their ordinary purpose due to:

- a. significantly decreased durability,

- b. higher susceptibility to catastrophic failures;
- c. higher susceptibility to generation of excessive friction and heat, leading to auto-ignition without warning, and/or
- d. a significantly reduced useful life as compared with similar run-flat tires.

79. Despite the Plaintiff's notice to Bridgestone that the SSRF Tires contained dangerous defects, Bridgestone has yet to honor its warranties.

80. As a result of Bridgestone's breach of its implied warranties, the Plaintiff suffered substantial general and special damages, including, but not limited to:

- a. The loss of the value of the destroyed jewelry, including jewels and settings, which represented 95% of the inventory of Zsa Zsa Jewels;
- b. The loss of profits due to, *inter alia*, the inability to sell the merchandise which was destroyed;
- c. The loss of the ability to make and sell new products due to the destruction of settings and stones;
- d. The disruption of the development and sale of new jewelry product lines;

- e. The disruption of the ability to develop new business contacts due to disruption in cash flow from the loss of display items and inventory;
- f. The loss of jewelry stones and merchandise unique to the items made; and
- g. The loss of the opportunity to attend shows and to develop business because of the destruction of inventory.

Count Six:
Breach of Implied Warranty under
Magnuson-Moss Warranty Act, 15 U.S.C. §§ 2301 et seq.
(against Bridgestone)

- 81. Each of the allegations set forth in Paragraphs 1-40, 42-50, 54-58, 61-65, 68-72, and 76-79 are re-alleged and re-incorporated as if fully set forth herein.
- 82. The BMW X3 constitutes a "consumer product" as that term is defined by 15 U.S.C. § 2301.
- 83. Plaintiff is a "consumer" as that term is defined by 15 U.S.C. § 2301.
- 84. Bridgestone is a "supplier" and "warrantor" as those terms are defined by 15 U.S.C. § 2301.

85. As described in the above-incorporated allegations, Bridgestone breached its implied warranties, including the implied warranty of merchantability. These warranties attached pursuant to New York law, and constitute "implied warranties" as that term is defined by 15 U.S.C. § 2301.

86. By its above-described conduct, Bridgestone violated the Magnuson-Moss Warranty Act, 15 U.S.C. §§ 2301 et seq.

87. As a result of Bridgestone's breach of its implied warranties, the Plaintiff suffered substantial general and special damages, including, but not limited to:

- a. The loss of the value of the destroyed jewelry, including jewels and settings, which represented 95% of the inventory of Zsa Zsa Jewels;
- b. The loss of profits due to, *inter alia*, the inability to sell the merchandise which was destroyed;
- c. The loss of the ability to make and sell new products due to the destruction of settings and stones;
- d. The disruption of the development and sale of new jewelry product lines;

- e. The disruption of the ability to develop new business contacts due to disruption in cash flow from the loss of display items and inventory;
- f. The loss of jewelry stones and merchandise unique to the items made; and
- g. The loss of the opportunity to attend shows and to develop business because of the destruction of inventory.

88. Plaintiffs accordingly seek damages, attorneys' fees and costs pursuant to 15 U.S.C. § 2310.

Count Seven:
Strict Products Liability
(against BMW N.A.)

89. Each of the allegations set forth in Paragraphs 1-40 are re-alleged and re-incorporated as if fully set forth herein.

90. Defendant BMW N.A. was, at all relevant times, engaged in the business of designing, manufacturing, marketing, selling, leasing and/or distributing for sale and/or lease its automobiles, including the BMW X3 equipped with SSRF Tires.

91. BMW N.A. designed and/or manufactured the BMW X3 with serious and dangerous defects, including but not limited to:

- a. Defects in the Tires equipped on the BMW X3, which under normal operating conditions, were prone to deflate, pop or "bubble," or could generate enough friction and heat to auto-ignite without warning; and/or
- b. Defects in the BMW X3's TPMS and BMW Approved Run-Flat Tire System, which, under normal driving conditions, could fail to alert the vehicle's operator of an imminent catastrophic failure of one or more the BMW X3's SSRF Tires.

92. The BMW X3 was therefore in a defective and unreasonably dangerous condition, and could not be used without unreasonable risk of injury to the Plaintiff.

93. The BMW X3 was expected to and did reach the Plaintiff without substantial change in the condition from which it was manufactured and sold.

94. At all relevant times, the BMW X3 was used as it was intended to be used, under normal driving conditions, and the defects in the BMW X3 could not have been discovered by consumers, including the Plaintiff, through the exercise of reasonable care.

95. At the time that BMW N.A. designed, manufactured, marketed, sold, leased, and distributed the BMW X3 for sale and lease, BMW N.A. knew or should have known that its product was defective and unreasonably dangerous.

96. Despite that knowledge, BMW N.A. failed to adequately warn consumers, including the Plaintiff, at any time of the substantial risk that the BMW X3, equipped with SSRF Tires and TPMS, was dangerous, and instead continued to manufacture, market, sell, lease, and distribute the defective BMW X3.

97. Despite marketing the BMW X3 equipped with SSRF Tires as providing extended mobility, BMW N.A. has never disclosed the above-described dangerous defects in the BMW X3. Rather, BMW N.A. misrepresented to the Plaintiff and the general public that the BMW X3 was safe for use by the public.

98. As a direct and proximate result of the above-described conduct by Defendant BMW N.A., the rear passenger Tire caught fire without warning, resulting in the destruction of the BMW X3 and all of its contents, including the Plaintiff's merchandise.

99. Accordingly, Defendant BMW N.A. is strictly liable for the substantial general and special damages suffered as a direct and proximate result of its conduct. Such damages include, but are not limited to:

- a. The loss of the value of the destroyed jewelry, including jewels and settings, which represented 95% of the inventory of Zsa Zsa Jewels;
- b. The loss of profits due to, *inter alia*, the inability to sell the merchandise which was destroyed;
- c. The loss of the ability to make and sell new products due to the destruction of settings and stones;
- d. The disruption of the development and sale of new jewelry product lines;
- e. The disruption of the ability to develop new business contacts due to disruption in cash flow from the loss of display items and inventory;
- f. The loss of jewelry stones and merchandise unique to the items made; and
- g. The loss of the opportunity to attend shows and to develop business because of the destruction of inventory.

100. Plaintiff also seeks punitive damages, on the basis that Defendant BMW N.A.'s conduct, including its continued manufacture, marketing and sale of the defective BMW X3 despite knowledge of its dangerous propensities, manifested a conscious disregard of the rights of others, or conduct so reckless as to amount to such disregard.

Count Eight:
Negligence
(against BMW N.A.)

101. Each of the allegations set forth in Paragraphs 1-40 and 90-98 are re-alleged and re-incorporated as if fully set forth herein.

102. Defendant BMW N.A. had a duty to use due and reasonable care for the safety and property of Plaintiff, in designing, manufacturing, marketing, selling, leasing and distributing for sale and lease its automobiles, including the BMW X3.

103. Defendant BMW N.A. breached its duty of due and reasonable care in that it negligently and carelessly designed, manufactured, tested, marketed, sold, leased, and/or distributed the BMW X3, and/or negligently failed to properly and adequately test the BMW X3 prior to marketing, selling and/or distributing it, causing the BMW X3 to be unsafe and hazardous in that, *inter alia*, its Tires could auto-ignite without warning.

104. At the time Defendant BMW N.A. designed, manufactured, tested, marketed, sold, leased, and distributed the BMW X3, BMW N.A., in the exercise of reasonable care, knew or should have known of the unsafe and hazardous condition of its product.

105. Defendant BMW N.A. knew or should have known that its negligent acts or omissions would cause severe damage to Plaintiff.

106. Despite that knowledge, Defendant BMW N.A. failed to warn consumers, including the Plaintiff, at any time of the substantial risk of damage created by the BMW X3, or to take other action to eliminate the substantial dangers and hazards that BMW N.A. had created.

107. As a direct and proximate result of Defendant BMW N.A.'s conduct, Plaintiff has suffered substantial general and special damages, including, but not limited to:

- a. The loss of the value of the destroyed jewelry, including jewels and settings, which represented 95% of the inventory of Zsa Zsa Jewels;

- b. The loss of profits due to, *inter alia*, the inability to sell the merchandise which was destroyed;
- c. The loss of the ability to make and sell new products due to the destruction of settings and stones;
- d. The disruption of the development and sale of new jewelry product lines;
- e. The disruption of the ability to develop new business contacts due to disruption in cash flow from the loss of display items and inventory;
- f. The loss of jewelry stones and merchandise unique to the items made; and
- g. The loss of the opportunity to attend shows and to develop business because of the destruction of inventory.

Count Nine:
Breach of Express Warranty
under N.Y. U.C.C. Law § 1-101, et seq.
(against BMW N.A.)

108. Each of the allegations set forth in Paragraphs 1-40, 90-98, and 102-106 are re-alleged and re-incorporated as if fully set forth herein.

109. BMW N.A. made express warranties as to its BMW X3, including express warranties against defects in materials or workmanship under its BMW Ultimate Service Warranty.

110. Meena Catalano leased the BMW X3 in reliance upon Defendant BMW N.A.'s warranties. It was reasonably expected that Zsa Zsa Jewels, Meena Catalano's business, would use or be affected by the BMW X3.

111. Bridgestone breached its express warranties in violation of the New York Uniform Commercial Code, N.Y. U.C.C. Law § 2-313, in that, *inter alia*, the BMW X3 contained dangerous defects which BMW N.A. was aware of or should have been aware of, yet failed to disclose such defects, and failed to address or rectify them.

112. These defects, including the susceptibility of the Tires to catastrophic failures, and/or the malfunctioning of the BMW Approved Run-Flat Tire System, caused the right-hand side rear passenger Tire to ignite, without warning and under ordinary driving conditions, thereby destroying the BMW X3 and its valuable contents.

113. This destruction occurred despite the fact that the BMW X3 was regularly maintained and serviced, per the BMW Maintenance Program.

114. Despite the Plaintiff's notice to BMW N.A. that its BMW X3 contained dangerous defects, BMW N.A. has yet to honor its warranties.

115. As a result of BMW N.A.'s breach of its express warranties, the Plaintiff suffered substantial general and special damages, including, but not limited to:

- a. The loss of the value of the destroyed jewelry, including jewels and settings, which represented 95% of the inventory of Zsa Zsa Jewels;
- b. The loss of profits due to, *inter alia*, the inability to sell the merchandise which was destroyed;
- c. The loss of the ability to make and sell new products due to the destruction of settings and stones;
- d. The disruption of the development and sale of new jewelry product lines;
- e. The disruption of the ability to develop new business contacts due to disruption in cash flow from the loss of display items and inventory;
- f. The loss of jewelry stones and merchandise unique to the items made; and

g. The loss of the opportunity to attend shows and to develop business because of the destruction of inventory.

Count Ten:
Breach of Express Warranty under
Magnuson-Moss Warranty Act, 15 U.S.C. §§ 2301 et seq.
(against BMW N.A.)

116. Each of the allegations set forth in Paragraphs 1-40, 90-98, 102-106, and 109-114 are re-alleged and re-incorporated as if fully set forth herein.

117. The BMW X3 constitutes a "consumer product" as that term is defined by 15 U.S.C. § 2301.

118. Plaintiff is a "consumer" as that term is defined by 15 U.S.C. § 2301.

119. BMW, N.A. is a "supplier" and "warrantor" as those terms are defined by 15 U.S.C. § 2301.

120. As described in the above-incorporated allegations, BMW N.A. breached its express warranties, including, but not limited to, its BMW Ultimate Service Warranty. Such warranties constitute "written warranties" as that term is defined by 15 U.S.C. § 2301.

121. By its above-described conduct, BMW N.A. violated the Magnuson-Moss Warranty Act, 15 U.S.C. §§ 2301 et seq.

122. As a result of BMW N.A.'s breach of its express warranties, the Plaintiff suffered substantial general and special damages, including, but not limited to:

- a. The loss of the value of the destroyed jewelry, including jewels and settings, which represented 95% of the inventory of Zsa Zsa Jewels;
- b. The loss of profits due to, *inter alia*, the inability to sell the merchandise which was destroyed;
- c. The loss of the ability to make and sell new products due to the destruction of settings and stones;
- d. The disruption of the development and sale of new jewelry product lines;
- e. The disruption of the ability to develop new business contacts due to disruption in cash flow from the loss of display items and inventory;
- f. The loss of jewelry stones and merchandise unique to the items made; and

g. The loss of the opportunity to attend shows and to develop business because of the destruction of inventory.

123. Plaintiffs accordingly seek damages, attorneys' fees and costs pursuant to 15 U.S.C. § 2310.

Count Eleven:
**Breach of Implied Warranty under
under N.Y. U.C.C. Law § 1-101, et seq.
(against BMW N.A.)**

124. Each of the allegations set forth in Paragraphs 1-40, 90-98, 102-106, 109-114, and 117-121 are re-alleged and re-incorporated as if fully set forth herein.

125. Defendant BMW N.A. is a merchant with respect to automobiles, including BMW vehicles such as the BMW X3.

126. It was reasonably expected that Zsa Zsa Jewels, Meena Catalano's business, would use or be affected by the BMW X3.

127. BMW. N.A. breached its implied warranties in violation of the New York Uniform Commercial Code, N.Y. U.C.C. Law § 2-314, in that the BMW X3 was not merchantable. The BMW X3 was not merchantable in that, *inter alia*, it was not fit for its ordinary purpose due to:

- a. The installation of Bridgestone SSRF Tires on the BMW X3, which have (i) significantly decreased durability, (ii) higher susceptibility to catastrophic failures, (iii) higher susceptibility to generation of excessive friction and heat, leading to auto-ignition without warning, and/or (iv) a significantly reduced useful life as compared with similar run-flat tires; and/or
- b. A defect in some or all of the components of the BMW Approved Run-Flat Tire System which failed to alert the driver of catastrophic failure of the SSRF Tire.

128. Despite the Plaintiff's notice to BMW N.A. that the SSRF Tires contained dangerous defects, BMW N.A. has yet to honor its warranties.

129. As a result of BMW N.A.'s breach of its implied warranties, the Plaintiff suffered substantial general and special damages, including, but not limited to:

- a. The loss of the value of the destroyed jewelry, including jewels and settings, which represented 95% of the inventory of Zsa Zsa Jewels;
- b. The loss of profits due to, *inter alia*, the inability to sell the merchandise which was destroyed;

- c. The loss of the ability to make and sell new products due to the destruction of settings and stones;
- d. The disruption of the development and sale of new jewelry product lines;
- e. The disruption of the ability to develop new business contacts due to disruption in cash flow from the loss of display items and inventory;
- f. The loss of jewelry stones and merchandise unique to the items made; and
- g. The loss of the opportunity to attend shows and to develop business because of the destruction of inventory.

Count Twelve:
Breach of Implied Warranty under
Magnuson-Moss Warranty Act, 15 U.S.C. §§ 2301 et seq.
(against BMW N.A.)

130. Each of the allegations set forth in Paragraphs 1-40, 90-98, 102-106, 109-114, 117-121, and 125-128 are re-alleged and re-incorporated as if fully set forth herein.

131. The BMW X3 constitutes a "consumer product" as that term is defined by 15 U.S.C. § 2301.

132. Plaintiff is a "consumer" as that term is defined by 15 U.S.C. § 2301.

133. BMW N.A. is a "supplier" and "warrantor" as those terms are defined by 15 U.S.C. § 2301.

134. As described in the above-incorporated allegations, BMW N.A. breached its implied warranties, including the implied warranty of merchantability. These warranties attached pursuant to New York law, and constitute "implied warranties" as that term is defined by 15 U.S.C. § 2301.

135. By its above-described conduct, BMW N.A. violated the Magnuson-Moss Warranty Act, 15 U.S.C. §§ 2301 et seq.

136. As a result of BMW N.A.'s breach of its implied warranties, the Plaintiff suffered substantial general and special damages, including, but not limited to:

- a. The loss of the value of the destroyed jewelry, including jewels and settings, which represented 95% of the inventory of Zsa Zsa Jewels;
- b. The loss of profits due to, *inter alia*, the inability to sell the merchandise which was destroyed;
- c. The loss of the ability to make and sell new products due to the destruction of settings and stones;

- d. The disruption of the development and sale of new jewelry product lines;
- e. The disruption of the ability to develop new business contacts due to disruption in cash flow from the loss of display items and inventory;
- f. The loss of jewelry stones and merchandise unique to the items made; and
- g. The loss of the opportunity to attend shows and to develop business because of the destruction of inventory.

137. Plaintiff accordingly seeks damages, attorneys' fees and costs pursuant to 15 U.S.C. § 2310.

Count Thirteen:
Strict Products Liability
(against BMW of Morristown)

138. Each of the allegations set forth in Paragraphs 1-40 are re-alleged and re-incorporated as if fully set forth herein.

139. Defendant BMW of Morristown was, at all relevant times, engaged in the business of selling, leasing, and/or marketing automobiles, including the BMW X3.

140. BMW of Morristown sold, leased, and marketed the BMW X3 despite the fact that it contained serious and dangerous defects, including, but not limited to:

- a. Defects in the Tires equipped on the BMW X3, which under normal operating conditions, were prone to deflate, pop or "bubble," or could generate enough friction and heat to auto-ignite without warning; and/or
- b. Defects in the BMW X3's TPMS and BMW Approved Run-Flat Tire System, which, under normal driving conditions, could fail to alert the vehicle's operator of an imminent catastrophic failure of one or more the BMW X3's SSRF Tires.

141. The BMW X3 was therefore in a defective and unreasonably dangerous condition, and could not be used without unreasonable risk of injury to the Plaintiff.

142. The BMW X3 was expected to and did reach the Plaintiff without substantial change in the condition from which it was manufactured and sold.

143. At all relevant times, the BMW X3 was used as it was intended to be used, under normal driving conditions, and the defects in the BMW X3 could not have been discovered by consumers, including the Plaintiff, through the exercise of reasonable care.

144. At the time that BMW of Morristown sold, leased, and marketed the BMW X3, BMW of Morristown knew or should have known that its product was defective and unreasonably dangerous.

145. Despite that knowledge, BMW of Morristown failed to adequately warn consumers, including the Plaintiff, at any time of the substantial risk that the BMW X3, equipped with SSRF Tires and TPMS, was dangerous, and instead continued to sell, lease, and market the defective BMW X3.

146. Despite marketing the BMW X3 equipped with SSRF Tires as providing extended mobility, BMW of Morristown has never disclosed the above-described dangerous defects in the BMW X3. Rather, BMW of Morristown misrepresented to the Plaintiff and the general public that the BMW X3 was safe for use by the public.

147. As a direct and proximate result of the above-described conduct by Defendant BMW of Morristown, Meena Catalano leased the defective BMW X3, which malfunctioned and caught fire without warning, resulting in the destruction of the BMW X3 and all of its contents, including the Plaintiff's merchandise.

148. Accordingly, Defendant BMW of Morristown is strictly liable for the substantial general and special damages suffered as a direct and proximate result of its conduct. Such damages include, but are not limited to:

- a. The loss of the value of the destroyed jewelry, including jewels and settings, which represented 95% of the inventory of Zsa Zsa Jewels;
- b. The loss of profits due to, *inter alia*, the inability to sell the merchandise which was destroyed;
- c. The loss of the ability to make and sell new products due to the destruction of settings and stones;
- d. The disruption of the development and sale of new jewelry product lines;
- e. The disruption of the ability to develop new business contacts due to disruption in cash flow from the loss of display items and inventory;
- f. The loss of jewelry stones and merchandise unique to the items made; and
- g. The loss of the opportunity to attend shows and to develop business because of the destruction of inventory.

149. Plaintiff also seeks punitive damages, on the basis that Defendant BMW of Morristown's conduct, including its continued sale, leasing, and marketing of the defective BMW X3 model despite knowledge of its dangerous propensities, manifested a conscious disregard of the rights of others, or conduct so reckless as to amount to such disregard.

Count Fourteen:
Negligence
(against BMW of Morristown)

150. Each of the allegations set forth in Paragraphs 1-40 and 139-147 are re-alleged and re-incorporated as if fully set forth herein.

151. Defendant BMW of Morristown had a duty to use due and reasonable care for the safety and property of Plaintiff, in selling, leasing, and marketing automobiles, including the BMW X3.

152. Defendant BMW of Morristown breached its duty of due and reasonable care in that it negligently and carelessly marketed, sold, and/or leased the BMW X3, and/or negligently failed to properly and adequately test or inspect the BMW X3 prior to marketing, selling and/or leasing it, resulting in the distribution of an unsafe and hazardous BMW X3 vehicle in that, *inter alia*, its Tires could auto-ignite without warning.

153. At the time Defendant BMW of Morristown sold, leased, and marketed the BMW X3, BMW of Morristown, in the exercise of reasonable care, knew or should have known of the unsafe and hazardous condition of its product.

154. Defendant BMW of Morristown knew or should have known that its negligent acts or omissions would cause severe damage to Plaintiff.

155. Despite that knowledge, Defendant BMW of Morristown failed to warn consumers, including the Plaintiff, at any time of the substantial risk of damage created by the BMW X3, or to take other action to eliminate the substantial dangers and hazards that BMW of Morristown had created.

156. As a direct and proximate result of Defendant BMW N.A.'s conduct, Plaintiff has suffered substantial general and special damages, including, but not limited to:

- a. The loss of the value of the destroyed jewelry, including jewels and settings, which represented 95% of the inventory of Zsa Zsa Jewels;
- b. The loss of profits due to, *inter alia*, the inability to sell the merchandise which was destroyed;

- c. The loss of the ability to make and sell new products due to the destruction of settings and stones;
- d. The disruption of the development and sale of new jewelry product lines;
- e. The disruption of the ability to develop new business contacts due to disruption in cash flow from the loss of display items and inventory;
- f. The loss of jewelry stones and merchandise unique to the items made; and
- g. The loss of the opportunity to attend shows and to develop business because of the destruction of inventory.

Count Fifteen:
Breach of Implied Warranty
under N.Y. U.C.C. Law § 1-101, et seq.
(against BMW of Morristown)

157. Each of the allegations set forth in Paragraphs 1-40, 139-147, and 151-155 are re-alleged and re-incorporated as if fully set forth herein.

158. Defendant BMW of Morristown is a merchant with respect to automobiles, including BMW vehicles such as the BMW X3.

159. It was reasonably expected that Zsa Zsa Jewels, Meena Catalano's business, would use or be affected by the BMW X3.

160. BMW of Morristown breached its implied warranties in violation of the New York Uniform Commercial Code, N.Y. U.C.C. Law § 2-A-212, in that the BMW X3 was not merchantable. The BMW X3 was not merchantable in that, *inter alia*, it was not fit for its ordinary purpose due to:

- a. The installation of Bridgestone SSRF Tires on the BMW X3, which have (i) significantly decreased durability, (ii) higher susceptibility to catastrophic failures, (iii) higher susceptibility to generation of excessive friction and heat, leading it auto-ignition without warning, and/or (iv) a significantly reduced useful life as compared with similar run-flat tires; and/or
- b. A defect in some or all of the components of the BMW Approved Run-Flat Tire System which failed to alert the driver of catastrophic failure of the SSRF Tire.

161. Plaintiff has provided notice to BMW of Morristown that the BMW X3 contained dangerous defects, but BMW of Morristown has yet to honor its warranties.

162. As a result of BMW of Morristown's breach of its implied warranties, the Plaintiff suffered substantial general and special damages, including, but not limited to:

- a. The loss of the value of the destroyed jewelry, including jewels and settings, which represented 95% of the inventory of Zsa Zsa Jewels;
- b. The loss of profits due to, *inter alia*, the inability to sell the merchandise which was destroyed;
- c. The loss of the ability to make and sell new products due to the destruction of settings and stones;
- d. The disruption of the development and sale of new jewelry product lines;
- e. The disruption of the ability to develop new business contacts due to disruption in cash flow from the loss of display items and inventory;
- f. The loss of jewelry stones and merchandise unique to the items made; and
- g. The loss of the opportunity to attend shows and to develop business because of the destruction of inventory.

Count Sixteen:
Breach of Implied Warranty under
Magnuson-Moss Warranty Act, 15 U.S.C. §§ 2301 et seq.
(against BMW of Morristown)

163. Each of the allegations set forth in Paragraphs 1-40, 139-147, 151-155, and 158-161 are re-alleged and re-incorporated as if fully set forth herein.

164. The BMW X3 constitutes a "consumer product" as that term is defined by 15 U.S.C. § 2301.

165. Plaintiff is a "consumer" as that term is defined by 15 U.S.C. § 2301.

166. BMW of Morristown is a "supplier" and "warrantor" as those terms are defined by 15 U.S.C. § 2301.

167. As described in the above-incorporated allegations, BMW of Morristown breached its implied warranties, including the implied warranty of merchantability. These warranties attached pursuant to New York law, and constitute "implied warranties" as that term is defined by 15 U.S.C. § 2301.

168. By its above-described conduct, BMW of Morristown violated the Magnuson-Moss Warranty Act, 15 U.S.C. §§ 2301 et seq.

169. As a result of BMW of Morristown's breach of its implied warranties, the Plaintiff suffered substantial general and special damages, including, but not limited to:

- a. The loss of the value of the destroyed jewelry, including jewels and settings, which represented 95% of the inventory of Zsa Zsa Jewels;
- b. The loss of profits due to, *inter alia*, the inability to sell the merchandise which was destroyed;
- c. The loss of the ability to make and sell new products due to the destruction of settings and stones;
- d. The disruption of the development and sale of new jewelry product lines;
- e. The disruption of the ability to develop new business contacts due to disruption in cash flow from the loss of display items and inventory;
- f. The loss of jewelry stones and merchandise unique to the items made; and
- g. The loss of the opportunity to attend shows and to develop business because of the destruction of inventory.

170. Plaintiff accordingly seeks damages, attorneys' fees and costs pursuant to 15 U.S.C. § 2310.

Count Seventeen:
Negligence
(against Open Road BMW)

171. Each of the allegations set forth in Paragraphs 1-40 are re-alleged and re-incorporated as if fully set forth herein.

172. The BMW X3 was covered under the BMW Ultimate Service Warranty/BMW Maintenance Program, and, under this program, Meena Catalano regularly maintained and serviced her leased BMW X3 at Open Road BMW.

173. Further, Open Road BMW was the last entity to inspect, service, and/or reset the subject BMW X3's BMW Approved Run-Flat Tire System and/or the components thereof, including, but not limited to, its TPMS.

174. On or about November 6, 2013, the right-hand side rear passenger Tire of the BMW X3 malfunctioned and/or auto-ignited without warning and under ordinary driving conditions, causing the vehicle to catch fire, which resulted in substantial losses to the Plaintiff.

175. Defendant Open Road BMW had a duty to use due and reasonable care for the safety and property of Plaintiff in servicing the BMW X3.

176. Defendant Open Road BMW breached its duty of due and reasonable care in that it negligently and carelessly:

- a. failed to properly inspect the BMW X3, including the BMW Approved Run-Flat Tire System and/or the components thereof, when it was brought in for maintenance;
- b. failed to properly replace and/or repair the BMW Approved Run-Flat Tire System and/or the components thereof; and/or
- c. failed to discover and address malfunctions in the BMW Approved Run-Flat Tire System and/or the components thereof, including the TPMS and SSRF Tires.

177. As a direct and proximate result of Defendant Open Road BMW's negligence, the Plaintiff suffered general and special damages, including, but not limited to:

- a. The loss of the value of the destroyed jewelry, including jewels and settings, which represented 95% of the inventory of Zsa Zsa Jewels;

- b. Costs to replace the destroyed jewelry, including jewelry stones and settings;
- c. The loss of profits due to, *inter alia*, the inability to sell the merchandise which was destroyed;
- d. The loss of the ability to make and sell new products due to the destruction of settings and stones;
- e. The disruption of the development and sale of new jewelry product lines;
- f. The disruption of the ability to develop new business contacts due to disruption in cash flow from the loss of display items and inventory;
- g. The loss of jewelry stones and merchandise unique to the items made; and
- h. The loss of the opportunity to attend shows and to develop business because of the destruction of inventory.

PRAYER FOR RELIEF

WHEREFORE, Plaintiff claims damages in an amount not less than \$5,677,114.00 for the following:

- a. Money Damages;
- b. Punitive Damages pursuant to the common law;
- c. Attorneys' fees and costs pursuant to 15 U.S.C. § 2310; and
- d. Such other relief as to law or equity pertains.

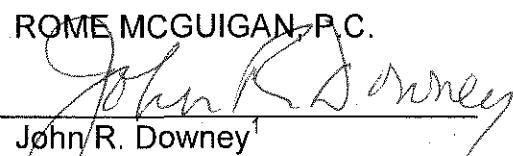
Plaintiff demands a trial by jury on all counts.

Dated: November 12, 2015

ZSA ZSA JEWELS, INC.
By Its Attorneys,

ROME MCGUIGAN, P.C.

BY:


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Attorneys for Plaintiff

¹ The undersigned is filing a Motion for Admission *Pro Hac Vice* together with the instant Complaint.